THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbett's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumford Backs and Jambs, Hollow Ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,
Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.
Pitsburgh, January 2, 1812.

NEW TOBACCO STORE.

BARLOW, FOSTER & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have purchased that extensive Tobacco Manufactory formerly owned by Mr. Peter Magnia, of this place, which they intend to carry on very extensively in all its various branches. They have now on hand a large quantity of the following articles, viz:

Press'd Tobacco in kegs, equal to James River Tobacco.
Plug Tobacco
Ladies Twist do.
Rappee and Scotch Snuff
Spanish and American Segars.

All the above articles are well manufactured, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, on a credit from 6 to 12 months—the purchaser giving approved security. Country produce will be received in exchange, and a liberal discount for cash.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1812.

N B. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for Sale an assortment of

Writing, Printing, and Wrapping Paper,

FOOLSCAP, No. 1, 2 and 3.
Thick Royal, and Medium. do. Post,
Thin Post,
Coarse printing medium,
Large and small wrapping, etc.

He will have from the Manufactory a constant supply, which he will dispose of by the ream or larger quantity. Printers, Stationers and Storekeepers, will meet with liberal terms.

The highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES LEA, corner of Market and Second Street.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 11, 1812.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MISSISSIPPI TRADER.

THE following polite and highly interesting letter has been communicated to the Editors of the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, by Mr. Jas. Smith. Copies of the corrections can be had by those who are already furnished with the Navigator, gratis, by calling at the Bookstore of CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM, Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

Mississippi River, Natchez, February 18, 1812.

Messrs. Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum,
Printers, Pittsburgh.

Gentlemen,

Your being editors of that useful guide, the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, induces me, for the sake of the western country traders to inform you as early as in my power the wonderful changes for the worse in some parts of the Mississippi river, occasioned by the dreadful earthquake which happened on the morning of the 16th of December last, and which has continued to shake almost every day since. As to its effects on the river I found but little from the mouth of Ohio to New-Madrid, from which place to the Chickesaw Bluffs, or Fort Pickering, the face of the river is wholly changed, particularly from Island No. 30, to Island No. 40; *(see page* 185) this part of the river burst and shook up hundreds of great trees from the bottom, and what is most singular they are all turned roots upwards and standing up stream in the best channel and swiftest water, and nothing but the greatest exertions of the boatmen can save them from destruction in passing those places. I should advise all those concerned to be particular in approaching Island No. 32, where you must warp through a great number, and when past them, bear well over from the next right hand point for fear of being drawn into the right schute of Flour Island, Island 33, which I should advise against, as that pass is become very dangerous unless in very high water. Two boats from Little Beaver are lately lost, and several much injured in that pass this season. Boats should hug the left shore where there is but few sawyers, and good water and fine landing on the lower point of the island, from there the next dangerous place is the Devil's Race Ground, Island No. 36, *(page* 137.) Here I would advise boats never to pass to the left of the island and by all means to keep close to the right hand point, and then close round the sandbar as the lower end of the schute is very dangerous and the gaps so narrow that boats can scarcely pass witkout being dashed on some of the snags, and should you strike one you can scarcely extricate yourself before you receive some injury. From this scene you have barely time to breathe and refresh, before you arrive at the Devil's Elbow, alias the Devil's Hackle, Islands No. 38 and 39, *(p.* 183) by far the worst of all; in approaching this schute you must hug close round the left hand point until you come in sight of the sand bar whose head has the appearance of an old field full of trees, then pull for the island to keep clear of these, and pass through a small schute, leaving all the island sawyers to the right, and take care not to get too near them, for should you strike the current is so rapid it will be with great difficulty you will be able to save, your boat and cargo.

I shall advise all those descending the river not to take the right hand of Island No. 38, as it appears entirely choked up with drift and rafts of sawyers. When through these bad places the worst is over, only fuller of snags, but mind well the directions in the Navigator and there will be no danger. Run the Grand Cut-off No. 55, *(p.* 192) in all stages of the water, and hug close the right hand point, this pass is good. Take the left of St. Francis No. 59, left of No. 62, right of large sand bar and Island No. 63, and right of No. 76, in all the different stages of the water. All those channels are much the best and safest. Should this be the means of saving one boat load of provisions to an industrious citizen, how amply shall I feel rewarded for noting this, whilst with gratitude I acknowledge the obligation we as boatmen are under to you for your useful guide, that excellent work the Ohio and Mississippi Navigator, much to be valued for its accuracy and geographical account of this immense country.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your sincere friend and humble servant. JAMES SMITH.

Editors of Newspapers will do a service to the Mississippi trader by giving this a few insertions, particularly those papers adjacent to the rivers Ohio and Mississippi.

Patterson & Hopkins,

Have just received from Chambersburgh, and have for Sale at their Bookstore, corner of Wood and Fourth-streets, Pittsburgh, a quantity of

Fullers' Press Boards,

of the best quality. March 12, 1812

Fifty Dollars Reward

THE store of the subscriber was robbed on the night of Friday, February, the 28th, of the following articles, to wit:—Hand saws, tennon, do. and dove tail do. 2 and 3-4 inch drawer locks, 3 wards, 2 and 3-4 inch drawer locks 2 wards—shouldered brad awls—a quantity of cast steel chisels, firmers—brass quadrants—brass common handles for drawers—brass common knobs for drawers—brass screw rings; brass scutcheons—brass but hinges—hand-saw files—screws of different sorts—table hinges, 1 and 3 4 inches—one paper of box rules—patent drawer locks with two keys each—iron and brass clock case locks of different sorts—one card of small saws; and a variety of other articles not recollected. The above reward will be given to any person who secures the thief and property: and twenty five dollars to any one who may secure the thief alone.

JAMES PATTERSON,
Lock-smith,
Pittsburgh, Wood street, March 10, 3t.

☞ It is hoped that the printers of the neighboring towns will notice this, in order to procure a detection of the villainy.

(Continued from our last.)

(No. 3)

Burlington, Vermt. Feb. 14, 1809.

Sir—I have remained here two days in order to fully ascertain the progress of the arrangements heretofore made, for organising an efficient opposition to the general government, as well as to become acquainted with the opinions of the leading people, relative to the measures of that party which has the ascendancy in the national councils.

On the subject of the embargo laws there seems but one opinion: namely, that they are unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. It must also be observed that the execution of them is so invidious as to attract towards the officers of government the enmity of the people, which is of course transferable to the government itself; so that in case the state of Massachusetts should take any bold step towards resisting the execution of these laws, it is highly probable that it may calculate upon the hearty co-operation of the people of Vermont.

I learn that the Governor of this state is now visiting the towns in the nothern section of it; and makes no secret of his determination, as commander in chief of the militia, to refuse obedience to any command from the general government which can tend to interrupt the good understanding that prevails between the citizens of Vermont and his majesty's subjects in Canada. It is further intimated, that, in case of a war, he will use his influence to preserve the state *neutral*, and resist, with all the force he can command, any attempt to make it a party. I need not add, that if these resolutions are carried into effect, the state of Vermont may be considered as an ally of Great Britain.

To what extent the sentiments which prevail in this quarter exist in the neighbouring states or even in the eastern section of this state, I am not able to conjecture. I only can say, with certainty, that the leading men of the federal party act in concert; and, therefore, infer, that a common sentiment pervades the whole body throughout New England.

I have seen a letter from a gentleman now at Washington to his correspondent in this place; and as its contents may serve to throw some light on passing events there, I shall send either the original or a copy with this despatch. The writer of the letter is a man of character and veracity; & whether competent or not to form correct opinions himself, is probably within the reach of all the knowledge that can be obtained by the party to which he belongs. It appears by his tatement that there is a very formidable majority in Congress on the side of the administration, notwithstanding which, there is every reason to hope, that the nothern states in their distinct capacity will unite and resist by force a war with G. Britain. In what mode this resistance will first shew itself, is probably not yet determined upon; and may in some measure depend upon the reliance that the leading men may place upon assurances of support from his majesty's representative in Canada; and as I shall be on the spot to tender this whenever the moment arrives that it can be done with effect—there is no doubt that all their measures may be made subordinate to the intentions of his majesty's government Great pains are taken by the men of talents and intelligence to confirm the fears of the common people, as to the concurrence of the southern democrats in the projects of France; and every thing tends to encourage the belief, that the dissolution of the confederacy will be accelerated by the spirit which now actuates both political parties.

I am, &c, A. B.

No. 4.

Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 19, 1809

Sir—My last (No. 3.) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the nrothern part of the state of Vermont. I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The fallacy of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility, and are strongly excited by those hopes which always animate a rising party, led me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which, from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal, has a stronger interest in promoting a good understanding with his majesty's government. Therefore, since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by tde general government. The difference of opinion is thus expressed.

The federal party declare, that in the event of a war, the state of Vermont will treat seperately for itself with Great Britain; and support to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter without any regard to the policy of the general government. The democrats on the other hand assert, that, in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers; one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people in a civil war; but at all events would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great Britain. This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not apprehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war; and although they admit that the governor, council and three-fourths of the representation in Congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not however deny, that should the state of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present it would in all probability unite with the neighboring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war, which it might seem expedient to adopt. This I think is the safer opinion for you to rely on; if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the rabble which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice & inconstancy. As the crisis approaches the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous alternative will increase, and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable af attracting *general confidence*; of infusing into the people his own spirit; and, amidst the confusion of conflicting opinions, dangers and commotion, competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The Governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other, but his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 5.

Amherst, New Hampshire, Feb. 23, 1809.

Sir—A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of giving you some further account of my progress. I will not make use of the post-offices, when I can avoid it; because private occasions supercede the necessity of writing in cypher; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of a democracy, would incline them to break a seal with the same indifference, that they break their words, when their curiosity or interest is to be indulged.

I have not had sufficient time nor evidence, to enable me to form any opinion for myself of the lengths to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be infered from the result of the elections of governors, which within two months will be made in the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government, I am not apprehensive of an immediate war. The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of war on that country; this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition, and of the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive. They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates), unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of G. Britain. This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his majesty's ministers; nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide in every policy that may be adopted towards the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c. A. B.

No. 6.

Boston, March 5, 1809.

SIR—I am favored with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this season, that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should discover to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorised agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the co-operation of Great-Britain, and opening a correspondence between the governor general of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they may possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by these remarks, begins to subside, since it has appeared, by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are entertained, that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be can only be deduced from what appears practicable. A *non-intercourse* with England and France will probably supercede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and affording strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose the vessels to capture, detention, and embarrassment; will justify the present policy; and produce such a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this, the party attached to France should calculate with correctness and the commerce of New-England would greatly suffer.—the merchants, being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive systems, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a non intercourse law be lucrative and uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and soon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express, but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede, that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the state of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of Great Britain, could not fail to promote her interests. If it could not be done formally and officially, nor in a correspondence between ministers still perhaps the administration in the parliament of Great Britain, might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England and America,

It cannot be too frequently repeated, that this country can only be governed and directed by the influence of opinion: as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, nor are the populace under any circumstances to be relied on, when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write again, and am, &c. A. B.

No. 7.

Boston, March 7, 1809.

SIR—I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the general government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable calculation, should the congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states; will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a congress, to be composed of delegates from the federal states, and erect a separate government for their common defence and common interest.

This congress would probably begin by abrogating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power and authority thus assumed.—They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great Britain; and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary and perhaps none required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connexion between Great Britain and this section of the republic would grow out of a civil commotion, such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe; but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the eastern states from the union finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of the New-England from the Southern states. The truth is the common people have so long regarded the constitution of the U. States with complacency, that they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a trusty mistress whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but, without further and greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate.

It will soon be known in what situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new congress in May, at which time also this legislature will again assemble. The two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor of the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the nothern states and G Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire; because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama. I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconstant multitude, who, unless in the instance under consideration, they form an exception to all general rules and experience, & will act inconsistently and absurdly.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 8.

Boston, March 9, 1809.

Sir—In my letter No. 6, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable effect of the non-intercourse law intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which Great-Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it. But as the sort of impunity recommended might, in its application to every species of commerce that would be carried on, be deemed by Great-Britain a greater evil than war itself, a middle course might easily be adopted, which would deprive France of the benefit resulting from an intercourre with America, without, in any greater degree, irritating the maritime states.

The high price of all American produce in France furnishes a temptation which mercantile avarice will be unable to resist. The consequence is obvious. But if, instead of condemning the vessels and cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce, they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to sell them, I think the friends of England in these states, would not utter a complaint. Indeed, I have no doubt that if, in the prosecution of a lawful voyage, the British cruisers should treat American ships in this manner, their owners would in the present state of the European markets, think themselves very fortunate, as it would save them the trouble and expense of landing them in a neutral port, and from thence reshipping them to England, now the best market in Europe for the produce of this country. The government of the U. States would probably complain, and Bonaparte become peremptory; but even that would only tend to render the opposition in the nothern states more resolute and accelerate the dissolution of the confederacy. The generosity and justice of Great Britain would be extolled, and the commercial states "in the success of individuals over a government inimical to commerce, and to whose measures they can no longer submit with patience acquiescence.

The elections are began; and I presume no vigilance or industry will be remitted to insure the success of the federal party.

I am; &c. A. B.

P. S. Intelligence has reached Boston, that a non-intercourse law has actually passed, and that Martinique has surrendered to the British forces,

No. 9.

Boston, March 13, 1809.

Sir—You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the Congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make to the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, and might be even too much for that government to sustain. The consequence is, that after all the parade and menaces with which the session commenced, it has been suffered to end without carrying into effect any of the plans of the administration, except the interdiction of commercial intercourse with England and France an event that was anticipated in my former letters.

Under what new circumstances the Congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections and the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. With regard to Great Britain, she can scarce mistake her true policy in relation to America. If peace be the first object, every act which can irritate the maritime states ought to be avoided; because the prevailing disposition of these will generally be sufficient to keep the government from hazarding any hostile measure. If a war between America and France be a grand desideratum, something more must be done; an indulgent conciliatory policy must be adopted, which will leave the democrats without a pretext for hostilities; and Bonaparte, whose passions are too hot for delay, will probably compel this government to decide which of the two great belligerents is to be its enemy. To bring about a separation of the states, under distinct and independent governments, is an affair of more uncertainty; and, however desirable, cannot be effected but by a series of acts and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern and conciliate the northern people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of cherishing and depressing either is too obvious to require illustration.—This, I am aware, is an object of much interest in Great Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of his majesty's possessions on this continent, and make the two governments or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of Great Britain as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression, and requires for its consummation more attention to the affairs which agitate and excite parties in this country, than Great Britain has yet bestowed upon it. An unpopular war—that is a war produced by the hatred and prejudices of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sudden separation of any section of this country from the common head.

At all events, it cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace, that Great Britain should make any great concession at the present moment; more especially as the more important changes that occur in Europe might render it inconvenient for her to adhere to any stipulation in favor of neutral maritime nations.

Although the non-intercourse law affords but a very partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspension of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past, I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 10.

Boston, March 29, 1809.

SIR—Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The last weeks of this month and the first of April will be occupied in the election of governors and other executive officers in the New-England states.

The federal candidate in N. Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connections and inoffensive manners. These account for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary, and none is to be apprehended.

In Rhode-Island, it is of no consequence of what party the governor is a member, as he has neither civil or military powers, being merely president of the council.

In Massachusetts it is certain that the federal candidate will succeed.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, and convince Mr. Madison that a war with Great Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture. Since the plan of an organized opposition to the projects of Mr. Jefferson was put into operation, the whole of the New-England states have transferred their political power to his political enemies, and the reason that he has still so many adherents is, that those who consider the only true policy of America to consist in the cultivation of peace, have still great confidence, that nothing can force him (or his successor who acts up to his system, or is rather governed by it) to consent to war. They consider all the menaces and dreadful note of preparation to be a mere finesse, intended only to obtain concessions from England on cheap terms. From every sort of evidence, I confess I am myself of the same opinion; and am fully persuaded that the farce which has been acting at Washington will terminate in a full proof of the imbecility and spiritless temper of the actors. A war attempted without the concurrence of both parties, and the general consent of the northern states, which constitute the bone and muscle of the country, must commence without hope, and end in disgrace. It should, therefore, be the peculiar care of Great Britain to foster divisions between the north and south, and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total disregard of the resentment of the democrats of this country.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 11.

Boston, April 13, 1809.

SIR—I send to Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Documents."—The notes and comments were written by the gentleman who has written the analysis, which I sent by a former conveyance. These works have greatly contributed to excit the fears of men of talents and property, who now prefer the chance of maintaining their party by open resistance and a final seperation to an alliance with France, and a war with England. So that should the government unexpectedly and contrary to all reasonable calculation, attempt to involve the country in a measure of that nature I am convinced, (now that the elections have at all terminated favorably) that none of the New-Englaad states would be a party in it. But, as I have repeatedly written, the general government does not seriously entertain any such desire or intention. Had the majority in the New-England states continued to approve of the public measures, it is extremely probable that Great Britain would now have to choose between war and concession. But the aspect of things in this respect is changed; and a war would produce an incurable alienation of the eastern states, and bring the whole country in subordination to the interests of England, whose navy would prescribe and enforce the terms upon which the commercial states should carry and the agricultural states export their surplus produce. All this is as well known to the democrats as to the other party: therefore they will avoid a war, at least until the whole nation is unanimous for it. Still when we consider of what materials the government is formed, it is impossible to speak with any certainty of their measures. The past administration in every transaction presents to the mind only a muddy commixture of folly, weakness and duplicity. The spell, by which the nations of Europe have been rendered inert and inefficient when they attempted to shake it off, has stretched shadows across the Atlantic and made a majority of the people of these states alike blind to duty and to their true interests.

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 12.

Boston, April 26, 1809.

SIR—Since my letter No. 11, I have had but little to communicate.

I have not yet been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the relative strength of the two parties in the legislative bodies in New-England.

In all of these states, however, governors have been elected out of the federal party, and even the southern papers indicate an unexpected augmentation of federal members in the next Congress.

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State at Washington, you will have seen before this can reach you. It has given much satisfaction to the federal party here; because it promises an exemption from the evil they most feared (a war with England) and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain which they maintain was founded upon a full conviction of her justice and sincere disposition to preserve peace. Even the democrats affect to be satisfied with it, because as they insist it proves the efficacy of the restrictive system of Mr. Jefferson.

But the great benefit that will probably result from it, will be that Bonaparte may be induced to force this country from her neutral position.—Baffled in his attempts to exclude from this continent the manufactures of G. Britain, he will most likely confiscate all American property in his dominions and dependencies, and declare war. Nothing could more than this contribute to give influence and stability to the British party. The invidious occurrences of the rebellion would be forgotten in the resentment of the people against France; and they would soon be weaned from that attachment to her which is founded on the aid that was rendered to separate from the mother country.

While Great-Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary result of the negociation, would it not be extremely inexpedient to conclude a treaty with the American government? Every sort of evidence and experience prove, that the democrats consider their political ascendancy in a great measure dependent upon the hostile spirit that they can keep alive towards Great Britain, and the recent events demonstrate that their conduct will be predicated upon that conviction: it is therefore not to be expected that they will meet with corresponding feelings a sincere disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute. They are at heart mortified and disappointed to find that Great Britain has been in advance of the French government in taking advantage of the provisional clauses of the non-intercourse law; and if they shew any spirit at the next session of Congress towards France, it will be only because they will find Bonaparte deaf to entreaty and insensible of past favors; or that they may think it safer to float with the tide of public feeling which will set strongly against him, unless he keep pari passu with England in a conciliatory plan.

When I began my letter I intended to make some observtions in relation to the boundary line—[Here 10 or 12 lines of the manuscript are erased.]

I am, &c. A. B.

No. 13.

Boston, May 5, 1809.

SIR—Although the recent changes that have occured quiet all apprehensions of war, and consequently lessen all hope of a separation of the states, I think it necessary to transmit by the mail of each week a sketch of passing events.

On local politics I have nothing to add, and as the parade that is made in the National Intelligencer of the sincere disposition of Mr. Madison to preserve amicable relations with great Britain is in my opinion calculated to awake vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence, I shall (have nothing more important to write about) take leave to examine his motives.—I am not surprised at his conditional removal of the non-intercourse law with respect to Great Britain, because it was made incumbent on him by the act of congress; but the observations made on his friendly disposition towards Great Britain is a mattter of no little astonishment. the whole tenor of his political life directly and unequivocally contradicts them. His speech on the British treaty in 1799. His attempt to pass a law for the confiscating the British debts and British property. His commertial resolutions grounded apparently on an idea of making America useful as a colony to France. His conduct while secretary of State; All an form assemblage of probabilities tending to convince me at least that he does not seriously desire a treaty in which the rights and pretensions of G Britain would be fairly recognized. It seems impossible that he should at once divest himself of his habitual animosity and that pride of opinion, which his present situation enables him to indulge; but above all, that he should deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those prejudices which have been carefully fostered in the minds of the common people towards England, and which have so materialy contributed to invigorate and augment the democratic party. Whatever his real motives may be, it is in this stage of the affair harmless enough to enquire into the cause of the apparent change. He probably acts under a conviction that in the present temper of the Eastern states a war could not fail to produce a dissolution of the Union; or he may have profited by the mistakes of his predecessor; and is inclined to seize the present opportunity to prove to the world that he is determined to be the President of the nation rather than the head of a faction; or he has probably gone this far to remove the impression on the mind of many that he was under the influence of France in order that he may with a better grace and on more tenable grounds quarrel with Great Britain in the progress of negociating treaty. Whatever his motives may be, I am very certain his party will not support him in any manly and generous policy. Weak men are sure to temporise when great events call upon them for decision, and are sluggish and inert at the moment when the worst of evils is in action. This is the character of the democrats in the northern states. Of those of the south I know but little.

I am &c. A. B

(To be Continued.)

MESSAGE.

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate a report of the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the 10th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

March 12, 1812.

REPORT.

The Secretary of state to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the 10th inst. has the honor to report, that this department is not in possession of any names of persons in the U. States, who have in any way or manner whatever, entered into or countenanced the project or the views, for the execution or attainment of which John Henry was, in the year 1809, employed by sir James Craig; the said John Henry having named no person or persons as being concerned in the said project or views referred to in the documents laid before congress on the 9th inst.

Which is respectfully submited,

JAMES MONROE.

Dept. of State, 12th March, 1812.

BRITISH INTRIGUES.

The committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred the President's Message respecting Henry's disclosure, yesterday obtained leave to meet during the sitting of the House. It is understood the committee proposed examining such testimony, respecting Mr. Henry and his mission, as it is within their power to obtain. With this view we learn, that a foreigner of rank (not an Englishman) now in this city, was yesterday summoned before the committee, and examined touching his knowledge of Mr. Henry. It is understood that the committee yesterday adjourned, without concluding his examination, to meet at ten to-morrow. We have not ascertained that any thing material is disclosed to the committee, so far as examination has progressed.—to what information the researches of the committee may eventually lead, we cannot say, but they will doubtless report in a day or two the result of their enquiries.

Nat. Intel.

We learn that the examination of the foreigner, whom we mentioned in our last to have been summoned before the committee of foreign relations, has not resulted in proving any thing material.—ib.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter, from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of G. Britain, to the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

March 13, 1812.

LETTER.

The undersigned his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States, has read in the public papers of this City, with the deepest concern, the message sent by the President of the U. States to Congress on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in these documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly, on his own part, the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission, or of such transactions as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to, and expresses his conviction that from what he knows of those branches of his Majesty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any schemes hostile to the internal tranquility of the U. States.

The undersigned, however, cannot but trust that the American government and the Congress of the U. States will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question, and will suspend any further judgement on its merits until the circumstances shall have been made known to his Majesty's government.

The undersigned requests the Secretary of State to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

Washington, March 11, 1812.

JOHN HENRY—the British Spy.

On the very day that John Henry communicated to government his plot, Congress passed a law placing one hundred thousand dollars of secreat service money in the hand of the President. From the following extract, from the Federal Republican, it appears highly probably that Mr. Henry has already handled nearly one half of this money.

"When Mr. Henry passed through Baltimore on his way to Washington, he had little or no money, but received one hundred dollars from his correspondent at New York. He remained upwards of a week at Washington and in the neighbourhood. On his return to Baltimore he called with a friend at a bank in this city, and produced a certificate from an officer of a bank at Washington, that forty-eight thousand dollars had been deposited in said Bank to his credit. On this certificate, the Cashier of the Baltimore Bank gave him drafts, on a bank in New-York, where Mr. Henry's business lay, and whence he informed his acquaintances here, he was to sail for Europe in the Wasp.

WASHINGTON March 10.

The Commitee of Foreign Relations sat ast evening, and had Mr. Monroe before

them. They intended immediately to send Mr. Henry but Mr. Monroe told them the administration was pledged not to molest him.

He was here last week notwithstanding his letter of Feb. 20th is dated at Philadelphia, it is not doubted but that it was written—Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe and Mr. Henry know how and where.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *March* 27, 1812.

In our last, and in this day's Gazette, we have given to the public the President's message to Congress, with the greater part of the documents accompanying it.

Our readers, no doubt expected, from the solemn introduction by the message, to be informed, that a great calamity had befallen the country, or that some attrocious act of treason had been committed against the government—their expectations, we are happy to find, have not been realised.

From the papers submitted to Congress it appears, that during the existence of the embargo, when the people of New-England were oppressed almost beyond endurance, and of course clamourous against these unconstitutional and infamous laws, that Sir Jas. Craig, then Governor-General of Canada, dispatched a secret agent to Boston and other parts of the eastern states, to discover whether a *separation of the union was intended, and how far, in such an event, they would look to England for assistance.* The result of the enquiry is highly honorable to our eastern brethren, for the agent found it unnecessary to make known his mission, as the people were firmly attached to their government, and disunion was never seriously tho't of.

It is strange that the President should consider this transaction of such vast importance, particularly, when it is well known that our government are pursuing the same steps. During the present session, Congress have appropriated and placed in the hands of the President, 100,000 dolls. for secret services; patriots on the floor of Congress have advocated the propriety of seducing the Canadians from their allegiance to G. Britain, and need we add, that secret agents are employed in Florida, and elsewhere, by our immaculate administration.

Taking all these circumstances into view, and that the Massachusetts election is approaching, the people will judge whether the President has been actuated by public good, or to serve party purposes.

In the last Commonwealth there is an extract of a letter from a member of Congress, stating, that in the original letters from the secret agent of Sir James Craig, there were erasures of certain names, and words connected with them; and that although erased the names can still be read by holding the paper to the light; and insinuates that the name of Timothy Pickering is among the number. It appears, however, that the member of Congress, (Mr. Lacock) did not examine the letters himself. We regret that Mr. Lacock should so far forget the dignity of his station, as to become the retailer of this base calumny. Had Mr. Pickering been implicated in the smallest degree in this transaction, his name would with pleasure have been made public by the administration, but, Mr. Monroe informs Congress that no names were given by Henry; and every circumstance which has yet transpired, is in contradiction to the assertion contained in Mr. Lacock's letter.

On Saturday night, the 7th inst. the democratic members of the legislature of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster, and decreed that the following persons should be Electors of President and Vice President.

ELECTORS.	COUNTIES.
Charles Thomson,	Montgomery.
David Mitchell,	Cumberland.
Paul Cox,	Philad. city
Isaac Worrell,	Ditto.
Michael Baker,	Ditto county.
Joseph Engle,	Delaware.
James Fulton,	Chester,
Isaiah Davis,	Montgomery.
John Whitehill,	Lancaster.
Edward Crouch,	Dauphin.
Hugh Glasgow,	York.
David Fullerton,	Franklin.
Samuel Smith,	Adams.
Robert Smith,	Bucks.
Nathaniel Meichler,	Northampton.
Charles Shoemaker,	Berks.
James Mitchell,	Somerset.
John Murray,	Northumberland
Clement Paine,	Ontario.
Arthur Moore,	Huntingdon.
Henry Alshouse,	Westmoreland.
James Stevenson,	Washington.
Abijah Miner,	Greene.
Adamson Tannehill,	Allegheny.
David Mead,	Crawford.

From the Western Sun, printed at Vincennes, March 7, 1812.

"We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the council, which has been held at this place between the Governo and the Indians, who came in as the representatives of the Prophet, has resulted in the establishment of peace.—The tomahawk has been buried—the chiefs have agreed implicitly to obey the commands of their great father, the president, and a select party of them from all the tribes, are to set out as soon as provision can be made for their journey, on a visit to him. The Weas, and all the other tribes have withdrawn their opposition to the settlement of the new purchase—and they assert that they would never have made any, but for the persuasion of the Prophet. The head chief of the Kickapoos informed the governor, that he had caused all the remains of our unfortunate countrymen to be reintered, agreeably to the directions he received from the governor when he was here in December last.

The governor of the Illinois territory writes to a gendeman in Cincinnatti, under date of February 10th:

"My situation is unpleasant, having the interest and safety of the people much at heart, and dependent on me, without my having any adequate means of protecting them. This renders me the more determined to exert myself to leave nothing undone which it is in my power to do.

"The Winebagoes, who were in the battle at the Prophet's town, suffered severely, add to revenge themselves, they lately attacked the trading establishments below *Praire de Chien*,* plundered them of their property, killed several men, and declared they would kill every American they could find. The number killed and extent of the injury are not yet ascertained

"Various considerations of weight induced me to send messengers to the chiefs of the Kickapoos and of the Potawatamies near *Pioria*† requesting them to visit me:—but the mission has been unsuccessful, the Indians evading my request in a manner that augurs very unfavorably.—Gomo, the principal chief near Pioria, sent me word, however, to be upon my guard against the Winebagoes, who he says will certainly attack our frontiers as soon as the weather moderates. This I doubt not is true: but he has no merit for the discovery of their hostile intentions, since they had boldly avowed it, and had in part already carried their threats into execution. And I strongly suspect his admonition was designed as a cover to the depredations which he knows his own party will commit.

"It is impossible for me to give you a just conception of the terror that pervades this country. People are moving from all quarters—whole settlements are about to be totally deserted. I saw a gentleman a few days ago, who told me that in riding from the Ohio to this place, he met in one day upwards of 20 waggons conveying families out of this territory. Every effort to check the prevalence of such terror is ineffectual, and altho' much of it is unreasonably indulged, yet it is certain we shall shortly be in considerable danger from a predatory party of Indians. The physical strength of the territory is very inconsiderable at the best, and it is daily getting weaker, while it presents numerous points of attack.—The Winebagoes, Kickapoos & Potawatamies composed the principal strength of the Prophet's army. The two former, and a great portion of the latter, reside in this territory, are much irritated and can with great facility make hostile incursions into our settlements.

"Under these circumstances I have asked of the administration two companies at least of the regular force for our defencce.—Unless something is done. I will venture to assert, that in less than 3 months we shall loose more than one half of our present population.—At present, notwithstanding the repeated depredations of the Indians, the murders they have committed, and the refusal to deliver up the offenders, or make any satisfaction whatever, tho' solemnly demanded of them, we cannot legally take any measure of offence against them, but must wait patiently for another attack, not knowing when or where it may be made. This negative state, being neither at peace or war, greatly increases our danger and renders our situation truly mortifying."

*This is on the east of the Mississipp considerably high up towards the Oniscon-sin river.

†This is on the Illinois river, nearly half way from its mouth to lake Michigan.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to his friend in this city.

Washington, March 12.

The extraordinary communication which was made by the President to both houses of Congress on Monday last, is calculated to occasion much attention and reflection. It deserves attention both as respects the British government and the motives which dictated the communication. As to the former, if Sir James Craig did employ the infamous Henry for the purposes which the correspondence imports, it was a base object; and if approved by the British cabinet, deserves the just indignation of every true American. No friend to his country will countenance for a moment any foreign government, professedly upon amicable terms with ours, in an attempt to stir up any part of our citizens into a rebellion against our own. Although complete proof is not yet furnished that this has been the case, in candor it cannot yet be pronouneed that the transaction, as yet developed, is a forgery. But what will the intelligent and virtuous say as to the motives of Mr. Madison? It must be declared to be one of the most vile electioneering tricks from the accession of Jefferson to the presidency to the present time, not excepting the mean letter of Madison to Starke.

What is the official du[redacted] sident as enjoyed upon h[redacted] stitution, in giving infor[redacted] union to congres?

Art. 2, sect. 3—"He shall from time to time, give to the congres information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures, as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

At the time of the message three years had elapsed from the time of the pretended projected treason. The country in perfect safety from any such attempt in future. Henry declares himself he found no prospect of succes—He had not mentioned the plan to a single individual in the U. States. Did Mr. Madison suppose the Republic in danger? Did he think it expedient that congress should adopt any measures in consequence of the discovery? If so, why did he not cause Mr. Henry to be arrested, and recommend such measures?

If the administration supposed there was any real importance in the discovery as regards the true interests of the country, why did they not make it a subject of serious complaint to the government who had offended? Certainly this was the only correct and dignified course.

Will any intelligent and candid man of either party hesitate to acknowledge the real motives for this procedure? I have no hesitation in saying it was intended to influence the eastern elections. The ensuing election in Massachusetts is anticipated with much emotion and anxiety. It was to distract the public feelings, and allay and transfer the just indignation of an almost ruined people, from the authors of their distresses, to the British government.

Will any one say that the crisis justifies an excitement of the passions of the people against that government? No correct citizen would approve of such an excitement, if that was the motive; but be assured, no such motives did influence except for the elections—for nothing is further at present from the views of the administration than war. Permit me to mention a few facts from which you will draw your own conclusions:————Henry came passenger across the Atlantic with a Frenchman who is now in this place, and calls himself the count de Crillon, and who is very intimate with and much noticed by Serrurier, the French minister. They landed at Boston, and became acquainted with Governor Gerry early in last January——Henry is made known to Mr. Madison by a letter from Mr. Gerry, dated the 11th of January. The public sentiment on account of the administration of Mr. Gerry and Mr. Madison would naturally occasion sympathetic feelings between these two gentlemn——for their purpose it was undoubtedly considered as a grand discovery by them both.

Henry's infamous character, his destitution of all moral or political integrity, are sufficiently manifest from his letter of the 20th of February to Mr. Monroe; to which I refer you.

It is ascertained that Henry was in this city as early as the 31st of January last——how much earlier we dont know.

It is agreed that a handsome sum has been paid to Henry out of the secret service money for his budget.—It is said the sum is 48,000 dollars.

The administration agreed with him that he should not be further questioned, and he has been permitted to escape as fast as possible to New-York, where he is to take passage in the Wasp.

At Georgetown a few days since, this Henry received a conveyance from De Crillon, of real property in France worth 400,000 franks.

We have no proof that Henry has been lately in France, but his being a passenger with De Crillon across the Atlantic, it is highly probable he has been.

A BOGGS,

HAS OPENED AN

IRON STORE

On the Bank of the Monongahela River, in Pittsburgh, a few doors from the River, on Wood street, where he intends keeping for Sale a large, neat and general assortment of

Susquehannah & Juniata

BARR IRON.

He will also Store Goods and do Business on

COMMISSION.

March 10, 1812. tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a fieri facias issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, will be sold at the court house in the borough of Pittsbnrgh; on Monday the 6th day of April next, all the right, title, and interest in and of a certain two story frame house in Wood street, Pittsburgh, containing in front eighteen feet, now in the occupancy of Thomas Gormly, lately by Andrew Galloway, adjoining north eastwardly by John Hodge, and south westwardly by Benjamin Caindrick, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty six dollars, payable to the heirs of William Porter, deceased. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Galloway at the suit of Thos. Ligget, and to be sold by me,

WM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1812. 2t.

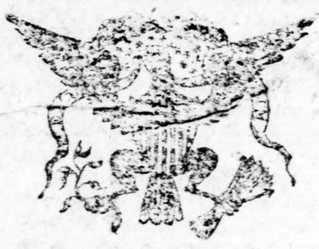
MUSKINGUM BANK.

THE subscriber being duly authorised by the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of Ohio, to receive subscriptions for the Muskingum Bank at Zanesville, Ohio, gives notice, that Books will be opened at the house of Mr. Robert Spencer, on Wednesday the first day of April next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Capital Stock of said Bank, when and where a copy of the Law of Incorporation may be seen.—Is it necessary to observe, that every person who is in any wise interested in the state of Ohio and residents of Pennsylvania, should come forward and subscribe liberally to an institution which will so much tend to enhance the value of real property, and promote industry and the mechanic arts.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, March 25th, 1812.

N. B. The Books will remain open at the Office of T. & J. Cromwell after the first of April for one month.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1 v.)

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, president of the several Courts of Common pleas composing the Fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery in said district, John M'Dowell and George Wallace, Esquires, Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 9th of March, 1812 and to me directed, for holding a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday in April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1812.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the following property, to wit.

A certain tract of land containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, situate on the waters of Little Sewickly, Ohio township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Daniel Leet—about thirty acres cleared and under fences, with a Grist and Saw mill thereon erected, a dwelling house and stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Rowland at the suit of Daniel Leet.

Also a certain tract of land situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullough on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq. containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a Grist and Saw mill, a dwelling house; stone barn and still house, and about thirty five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Pritchman, at the suit of John Little.

As also the undivided half of two lots of ground in the town of M'Keesport, Versailles township, Allegheny county, on which is built a small cabbin Taken in execution as the property of William Clutter, at the suit of James Heron.

WM WUSTHOFF, Shff.

March 10 3t

TO LET,

A Lot of ground opposite to Diamond alley, fronting on Liberty and Penn streets, each 30 feet, in depth 240 feet—. Also, a Lot of Ground between Wood and Market streets, 30 feet front on Third street, and 80 feet in depth

AND FOR SALE,

A two story Brick House in Wood street, with extensive back buildings, the Lot fronts on Wood street 21 feet, and on Third Street 60 feet, in depth 120 feet.

Apply to, JOHN THAW.

March 17th, 1812.

Came to my farm, on Grants Hill, a two year old Heifer, mostly white, with light brown spots, a slit in her [redacted] ear. The owner is desired to c[redacted] property, pay charges and

MARGAR[redacted]

March 19, 1812.

Lost, or taken out of the saddle bags of the subscriber, sundry papers belonging to the estate of John Barron, Jr. deceased, among which are—a bond and judgement given by John Barron, Jr. to Margaret Thompson, for 2000 dollars, which has been paid; an article of agreement between said Barron and Thomas Stokely, attorney in fact for John M'Kee, for six tracts of land on Beaver creek, letters between Wells and Riddle, and Riddle and the executrix of said Barron, relation to a judgment in favor of Barron in Somerset County, &c. Whoever finds said papers and delivers them to Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder of Allegheny County, shall be generously rewarded.

JOSEPH HIGBEE, acting under power of Attorney for MARTHA JOHNSTON, executrix.

Pittsburgh, March, 26 1812.

N. B. As these papers can be of no use to any person but the executrix, it is expected persons will be careful how they interfere with them.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for subscription to the building of a market house, in the diamond of Pittsburgh, are hereby requested to make payment previous to the 1st day of April ensuing—otherwise suits will be commenced.—And any person having charges against the committee, on account of said building, are requested to present their accounts to David Evans, or to either of the subscribers.

DAVID EVANS,
BOYLE IRWIN,
JAMES ADAMS,
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
JOSEPH M'CLURG,
Committee.

March 10, 1812. 3t.

PIONEER.

SUBSCRIBERS to the "Pioneer" in the country, are requested to call with those gentlemen, on whose subscription lists the left their names, when they shall be regularly served, upon the publication of each succeeding number.

The subscribers in Pittsburgh shall, pursuant to engagement, be regularly served at their houses, and should any be neglected who have subscribed, or should any subscribe in future, they are respectfully solicited to leave their names with their address in the hands of some subscriber, who will deliver it to the person employed in distributing the numbers. It is further requested, that the subscribers patiently wait the delivery of their numbers, and make their payments to the person who delivers Punctuality in this will be indispensibly neccessary to prevent embarrassment.

Country subscribers and such in town, as may still, notwithstanding the most scrupulous attention, be unsupplied, are invited to call at the bookstore of Cramer, Spear & Eichbaum.

Editors of newspapers who exchange with the Pioneer, are requested to make a few insertions of the above.

N. B No 2 will be published on the 17th instant, and every succeeding number will appear on the first Tuesday of each month.

March 14· 3t.

WHEREAS Isaac Mears, manager for Isaac Wilson & Co. at the Brighton Iron Works, has acted improperly, and as an unfaithful agent, and has sold Mr. Anthony Beelen, of this place, a quantity of pig metal, the property of the said Isaac Wilson & Co. and taken from Mr. Beelen two notes in payment in his own name, dated on the 20th of last month, each for 301 dollars 87 1-2 cents—one payable in 60 days after date, and the other in 120 days. This is therefore to give notice to all persons, not to take a transfer or have any thing to do with said notes, as an arrangement has been made with Mr. Beelen for not paying them.

ISAAC GREGG, } *Two of the*
JER. BARKER, } *above firm.*

Pittsburgh, 10th March, 1812.

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100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July last, a dark mulato man, named TOM, a slave, about five feet nine inches high, well made, and acquainted with the various kinds of business that appertain to a farm. He is a pretty good kitchen gardiener and an excellent judge of a horse, can drive a waggon or carriage well, is apt to get drunk and when so, is very inpudent, there is a blemish in one of his eyes which he generally keeps shut, has also a scar above the same occasioned by the bite of a dog, he has also a scar in the thick part of one of his hands caused in the same way, but is still more remarkable on account of the crookedness of his ancles, one of them more particularly, which is at first view perceivable from the manner of wearing his boots or shoes. He was taken up last fall and put to goal at Bedford in Pennsylvania, where he was released, passing himself as a free man manumitted by the late Mr Thomas Noland of Noland's ferry on the Potomac, from whom I purchased him. His plan is probably to get to the State of Ohio, and if he has not already gone down the river, is at some place or other between Bedford and Fort Pitt. The above reward will be given to any person that will take him, and have him put in goal either at Pittsburgh or Bedford, so that I get him again.

WM. CAMPBELL.

Frederick County, Maryland March 7.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton [redacted] at the Office of the [redacted]

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of alias levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed will be exposed to sale the at court-house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to wit.

A certain tract or piece of laud, situate on Chartiers creek, in St Clair township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Presley Nevill on every side except on said creek, together with all the mills, distilleries, improvements, barns, stables and out houses of what kind soever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, with the appurtenance, more particularly descaibed and bounded by a deed of indenture in fee simple, between John Burkholder and Christiana his wife of the one part, and Peter Declary of the other part, dated the seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for said county in book N, page 144, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear. Also a certain messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, being part of the lot marked and numbered in the generi plan of said borough No. 181, particularly bounded and described by a deed of indenture in fee simple, Gabriel Dubeck of the one part and said Peter Declary of the other part dated the 10th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and one, and recorded in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county aforesaid in book L, page 122, relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear, together with the hereditaments and appurtenance Taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers the true tenant of the premises, described in the mortgage, at the suit of James O'Hara and Presley Nevill.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1812

CASH.

THREE SHILLINGS for Rye, and Three Shillings for shelled Corn, per bushel, will be given in Cash, at the Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1812.

N. B. The usual price of Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel, will still be given for good Wheat.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land in the 3d district, No. 591 The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE.
GEORGE WALLACE

August 30, 1811 tf

COPPER & TIN WARE

MANUFACTORY

GEORGE HILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

Pittsburgh, August 26 1811.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as apprentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowbars*.

ALSO a few tons of Juni[ata]

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

INTEND SHORTLY TO PUBLISH

IMISON'S

ELEMENTS OF SCIENCE & ART,

Being a familiar introduction to

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

AND

CHEMISTRY:

Together with their application to a variety of elegant and useful arts,

IMPROVED AND ENLARGED

By TH: WEBSTER.

First American from the last London Edition,

With additions and improvements,

By F. AIGSTER, M. D.

In II Vols.

THE favourable reception, which of late, several extensive works devoted to general literature, have received from the American public, evinces the eagerness of our citizens for useful information, as well as the constant and rapid progress of their civilization. Of the real and intrinsic merit of those publications it would be needless to speak; but whatever may be their usefulness, it must be undoubtedly limited to a comparatively small number of readers. The high price of such works renders them unattainable for many who might perhaps derive from the perusal, more real benefit than most of those who are anxious only to decorate the shelves of their libraries. Amidst the immense variety of matter treated of in these works, the really instructive parts form but a small portion of the ponderous mass, and unity of plan, as well as of execution, must become altogether impossible, when not only the labour is entrusted to so many various hands, but when many years are spent in the slow task of a gradual publication, whilst the most important changes and revolutions in the wide dominions of science follow one another in rapid succession. Scarcely any of these inconveniences seems to be attached to compendious, and as it were, miniature views of the most essential branches of human knowledge. and books of this kind have, accordingly been frequently offered to the public—unfortunately the task of a compiler, which at no time can be entitled to the claim of a high literary reputation, has appeared to many as rather too easy, and the performance has often proved to be flimsy, trivial and unsatisfactory. The work which we presume to recommend to the attention of the American public, is altogether free from these reproaches. It embraces under the smallest compass possible, a vast circle of knowledge, and the matter is almost always selected with a view to render it applicable in real and practical life. Deep scientific researches and empty theoretical speculations are studiously discarded. The style is clear and chaste, equally remote from the stiffness of scientific forms, and from the vulgarity of too familiar language. The original author of the work was an ingenious mechanic, and his publication was considered in England as affording so much practical information, that it became conspicuously distinguished among books of this class, and passed through many editions. Mr. *Webster* has added a considerable stock to the intrinsic merit of the work, and the numerous improvements with which he has enriched it, would secure him justly a place among the original writers, if his modesty did not disclaim this title.

The work is divided into two volumes. The first is devoted to *Natural Philosophy*, and treats under particular heads of *Mechanics, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism and Astronomy.*

The second volume begins with a treatise on *Chemistry*, which is followed by an easy introduction to the knowledge of *Manufactures* and *Arts* established on chemical principles.—Bread making, brewing, bleaching, dying, callico-printing, tanning and currying, refining of metals, pottery and glass making, moulding and casting, varnishing, gilding and silvering, &c. &c. form the most prominent features in this useful collection, besides a number of miscellaneous articles. A treatise on drawing, painting, etching and engraving terminates the whole work.—

With respect to the intended additions of the American republication, the editor feels himself bound to make a candid declaration. Of some of the various branches which form the wide range of knowledge contained in these volumes, he confesses to possess but a smattering knowledge. Happily these very same departments are of such a nature, as to render the improving labour of the editor equally unnecessary and presumptuous. Of this class is the treatise on the fine arts, and that on Astronomy. In Mechanics and Hydraulics, some new and useful applications of long established principles, and in Optics some recent discoveries will require a particular mention. Of the remaining divisions of the first volume *Galvanism* alone will call for a careful revision and almost for a new composition. More important changes and improvements will be reserved for the second volume. The latest discoveries of Mr Davy, and the theoretical views of Dr Coxe, of Philadelphia have in the space of a few years, unmodelled the very frame of chemical science, whilst every particular branch has been enriched with a number of curious and frequently important facts. The list of chemical arts and manufactories will be considerably enlarged, but such process only will be recommended as have stood the test of direct and personal experience. The choice of the editor in this department will be particularly guided by the wants and circumstances of the American commonwealth, and it will be his peculiar aim to counteract the trade of those dealers in secrets, who mislead so often the unwary and the ignorant, whilst they alone derive fruit from their unfounded pretentions to knowledge. At the same time, the original bulk of the work will be nearly preserved by the suppression of some trifling or irrelevant articles. In all these changes, nevertheless, the editor will endeavour to proceed with that decent respect which is due to the labours of others By following up this plan, he hopes that the work will prove to be an acceptable *[Vade]cum* for the learned, an easy and [intro]duction for the student, and an agreeable companion for the cultivated part of society.

C. S. and E. have just received part 2d of volvume 16, and part 1st, of volume 17, of Dr. Rees' Cyclopoedia. Subscribers are requested to call and get their numbers.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convement to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country:

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

GOLDEN EAGLE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced business as a Tavernkeeper, in the house hitherto occupied by Mr Andrew Berryhill (sign of the Golden Eagle) on the north-west corner of the Market Square, Harrisburgh, and to assure them, that it will be his uniform endeavour by every exertion on his part by every attention to the comfort and accommodation of travellers, and by procuring a constant supply of the best liquors that are to be had, to merit the public patronage.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh mail stage arrives at his house from Philadelphia, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week. Returning, starts for Philadelphia on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings between seven and eight o'clock.

The mail stage arrives at his house from Sunbury on Tuesday morning of each week. Returning, starts for Sunbury at twelve o'clock, same day.

The Millerstown, Lewistown, Huntingdon and Alexandria mail stage arrives at his house on Monday evening of each week. Returning, starts for Millerstown, &c, on Tuesday at twelve o'clock.

The utmost attention will be paid to the accommodation of passengers.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

Harrisburgh, January 1, 1812.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

EICHBAUM & SON, at their Wire Drawing and Glass Cutting Manufactory, Pittsburgh, will take 5 or 6 Apprentices to the wire drawing business; likewise 3 or 4 to the glass cutting. The importance of a knowledge in either of the above trades is obvious to every one. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred; none but of good moral character and respectable connections.

November 27, 1811. tf.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanne coffee in hogs heads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

Allegheny County, to wit:

IN the Court of Common Pleas for said county, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Friday the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

ON the petition of Henry Bollinger, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

The court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on Monday the sixth day of April next; that his petition and his creditors may be then heard; and that his creditors have at least fifteen days previous notice thereof, to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged, and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth," and "Pittsburgh Gazette." By the court.

Attest, E PENTLAND, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give notice to my creditors to attend, if they please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any they have, why I should not be discharged.

HENRY BOLINGER.

March 3, 1812. 3t.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequaled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ach

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

JOHN ALLDRIDGE, a boy of colour, is my indented servant—I therefore forewarn all persons from trusting or dealing with him at their peril.

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1812.

Coughs and Colds.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

THOUSANDS are too well acquainted with the nature and effects of empirical medicines daily offered for the cure of the above complaints. Dear bought experience has taught them that only or heating medicines, joined with strong opiates, (or sleepy drugs) repeated doses of which flatter and deceive the patient for the present, by procuring momentary ease; experience, I say, has taught thousands that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms; that they load the stomach and impair the digestion; inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing, and excite fever. That the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects—a *SINGLE TRIAL* will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough, viscid phlegm, or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious humour, which irritate the lungs, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered. the reverse of common medicines which weaken the constitution and give strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To Parents who have Children afflicted with the Hooping Cough

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted a sovereign remedy at one application.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild, as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that slimy humour from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its morbid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness—restoring and amending the appetite—producing a free perspiration, thereby preventing colds, fevers, etc. and esteemed a valuable preventative of the yellow fever.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; speedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes; never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening to a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of sight.*

Tooth ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

A fresh supply of the above Genuine Medicines, are just received and for sale (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

PITTSBURGH.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.